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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

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OPA.

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THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAUS

(Designed expressly for the Work.)

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THE COAST OF CHINA;

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NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

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Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

BIRTH.

At Shunmen, Canton, on March 23rd, Mrs. ALEXANDER C. LEVISON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 29th Feb., at "Sans Souci," Biyala, Honkong, by the Rev. M. S. Gindell, Solomon DAVID SASSOON, to LOERA, eldest daughter of Ezekiel DAVIDSON, Esq., Eng.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on the 26th inst., E. R. COOKE.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 30TH, 1876.

DISTINCLINED as the Chinese Government are to make progress in any other direction, they are, as they have been, sufficiently anxious to adopt every improvement in the art of war. In this respect their matchless self-conceit gives way to the pressure of circumstances, and they have to tacitly admit, over and over again, the innumerable superiority of the arms and armaments of Western nations. Chinese weapons and Chinese armaments have been tried in the past against those of England, and, found, on many memorable occasions, miserably wanting. The bow and arrow, the gong, and the matchlock are confessedly obsolete weapons, and, as far as possible, have been discarded, and will probably at no distant date be relegated by conservative China to the lumber room of the Past. The antique and time-honored *Wu-Jiuk* has been superseded by the neat and trim ironclad gunboat, and the old-fashioned copper guns, usually of small calibre, have been, in great measure, replaced by heavy breech-loading cast by the best makers in Europe. Remington rifles and Krupp guns are no longer a novelty in China, consignments of both having recently arrived at Shanghai. The Imperial Arsenals are perpetually employed in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, improved appliances of every sort have been adopted in these establishments, and no pains or expenditure of money are spared in perfecting the work there turned out.The Chinese no longer put their trust in banners or grotesquely hideous and supposed to be terror-inspiring uniforms: the once celebrated *Tiger* Soldier can no longer be relied upon to produce a panic in the breast of the foe. They have not yet become persuaded, it is true, of the necessity of a reform in the accoutrements of their troops, no doubt because they fail to perceive any immediate advantage to be derived from it. They have also made little progress in bringing the army under any real discipline. Some few corps have been drilled by European instructors, and have become, in consequence, tolerably efficient. The last mass of the army, however, are almost altogether unaccustomed with the new arms of precision with which they have been, or are to be, furnished, and would, if suddenly called upon to use them, be certain to grievously disappoint the brilliant expectations cherished by the statesmen of Peking. It is to be feared, too, that these fine new

arms will soon suffer sad deterioration from the neglect with which it is notorious Chinese soldiers treat their weapons, aided by climatic influences. Until the Chinese army is more efficiently officered, there is little hope of its ever achieving any notable victory over Asiatic troops, much more of making any stand at all against the highly-trained soldiers of Europe. But though owing to the total lack of discipline on the part of the officers and the grammatical instruction given to the rank and file, the Chinese troops would not be able in the event of a war with a European Power to offer a successful resistance in the open field, there is reason to believe that behind their stone ramparts they would succeed in keeping the enemy at bay much longer than they have ever, heretofore, done. If the Chinese are not skillful soldiers, they are at least good masons, and have long known how to build most substantial fortifications, as the British troops found, when destroying those at the Bogue and at Amoy in 1841. They do not always, it is true, construct them with the same care or use the same excellent material, for there is such a thing as contract work in China. Some of the works recently erected, however, are not only solidly built, but have been constructed on new and improved plans. A signal instance of this fact is to be found at Woosung. A long range of batteries has existed there for ages, and opposed a vigorous but utterly futile resistance to the British fleet during our first war with China. The Chinese are now erecting some important works at this place, the massiveness of which will vie with some of the strongest European fortresses. They have certainly adopted the embrasure system, which is not exactly the most modern style, but in many respects the new fortifications show a very decided improvement over their ancient defensive works. Some five thousand men are busily employed on this extensive undertaking, and the works are being hurried forward with all possible speed, consistent with good workmanship. The engineers, it is stated, measure about fifty feet at the base, taken from the top of the bank, and are about fifteen feet high. The embrasures are fixed in a heavy iron frame composed of four three-quarter inch plates, and are protected by iron doors. In one of the batteries seven-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns have been already mounted. In the rear of the forts are five camps, calculated to accommodate one thousand men each. The forts have mad palisades and bastions twenty feet high, with a wet ditch outside, and altogether will, when completed, present a formidable appearance at the entrance to the river. Other fortifications or improved principles are in contemplation in different parts. It is evidently the design of the Chinese Government to be prepared, to the best of their ability, for any future quarrel with a foreign Power. But if they put their trust in fury they will find, to their sorrow, that they have been leaning on a broken reed. They forget, doubtless, that if their ramparts are stronger and better defended, foreign guns and ships of war have made great strides in advance. It is, as a matter of fact, open to question whether, after all, the Chinese are considering the progress made in Europe in the art of war during the last ten years, actually much better prepared to meet a Western foe than they were on the last occasion. As before intimated, they might succeed in offering a more prolonged resistance behind their batteries, had perhaps inflict greater loss on the attacking party; but this would be the extent of their advancement. For such a result the expenditure has been truly enormous.

The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.Peter Johnson, cook and boy, was a *coolie* who had been a *coolie* with a *coolie* master, and to him this life. The *coolie* master said the prisoner was in his chair from 9 a.m. to seven o'clock, having been to different places.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.The prisoner said that he was a *coolie*, and had the name of James Russell, Esq.The Chinese *coolies* and their *coolies*.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 29TH.

Before JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

Chair Coolies and their Coolies.

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